

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THEATRE LYRIQUE. Broadway.—The Rappanee; or, THE TREATY OF LEMERIE.

LINA EDWARDS. Theatre, 729 Broadway.—FAUST—LOVE UNDER DIFFICULTIES. Matinee at 2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Broadway, corner of 5th and 6th sts.—LES BOURBONS. Matinee at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF THE WILLIE WINKIE. Matinee at 2.

WOODS MUSEUM. Broadway, corner 5th and 6th sts.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Twenty-fourth st.—FRANCO. Matinee at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery.—LA TOUR DE NESSLE—THEY'LL TAKE THE PRIZE OF THE OCEAN.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francaise).—PROMETHEE. Matinee at 2.

THEATRE LYRIQUE. 5th st., between 5th and 6th sts.—LES BOURBONS. Matinee at 2.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway and 15th street.—THE ROAD TO HELL. THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

STEINWAY HALL. Fourteenth street.—GRAND NIELSON CONCERT at 1.

THEATRE LYRIQUE. 729 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINING. Matinee at 2.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE. Brooklyn.—DAUGHTERS OF THE REGIMENT—TODDLES.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 261 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINING. Matinee at 2.

THEATRE COMIQUE. 84 Broadway.—COMTE VOGEL—LES BOURBONS. Matinee at 2.

RELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS. No. 502 Broadway.—THE ONLY LADY—LA ROSE DE ST. FLORE. Matinee at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL. 55 Broadway.—NEW MINSTRELS. FARRIS, HICKMAN, & CO.

RENTON'S NEW OPERA HOUSE. 251 st., between 5th and 6th sts.—NEURO MINSTRELS. ECKENHEIMER, & CO.

APOLLIO HALL. corner 2nd and Broadway.—DAVID CONCERT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Fourteenth street.—PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY CONCERT.

BOULEVARD OPERA HOUSE. Brooklyn.—NEURO MINSTRELS. BURLINGAME, & CO.

BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—WELCH, HUGHES & WHITE'S MINSTRELS. THE CATASTROPHE. Matinee at 2.

NEW YORK CIRCUS. Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE KING. ACKERMAN, & CO. Matinee at 2.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY. 45 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

DR. EMMET'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM. 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, November 26, 1870.

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THE LAKE CITY (Minn.) Sentinel is making the welkin ring by its rejoicings over the smashing of a "wheel ring" in that region, which has been running the county political machine for a long time.

A WYOMING POSTMASTER the other day cut the telegraph wires and vamped with all the government cash on hand. Women rule in Wyoming. Was the defalcation in the above instance committed by a defaulter or a "defaulteress?"

STILL ANOTHER NEW PARTY.—Some one out West proposes to get up, in addition to the new party of revenue reformers, one to be designated "reverend reformers," with a lager beer platform and Rev. J. D. Fulton, of Boston, and Theodore Tilton, of the Independent, as bottle holders.

AN IRISH PRIMA DONNA is so rare a bird that Miss O'Toole, whose stage name is Rose d'Erina, would command a success of curiosity, even if her appearance in New York had not been heralded by flattering reports of her triumphs in London, Dublin and Paris. Miss O'Toole will sing at Steiny Hall on the evening of Wednesday, November 30, for the benefit of the New York Foundling Hospital. The public will thus enjoy an opportunity of at once judging of her merits as an artist and aiding her generous efforts in behalf of a most laudable object.

The European Crisis—England, Russia, France, Germany, Spain, Italy and the Pope.

The Russian difficulty in the East still menaces the general peace of Europe. In consequence the London Stock Exchange is feverish and "panicky," and there are hints from England of a probable change in the Cabinet, in order that the apparently bewildered and hesitating Gladstone, a fair weather Premier, may be superseded by the decisive Earl Russell, the warlike associate in his day of Lord Palmerston. Russia, the Times says, "is calm but firm, and yields nothing;" and "England must be firm," while still keeping the door open to diplomacy. We apprehend from present indications that diplomacy on this question will fail; that Russia has been watching and preparing for her opportunity to "rectify" her humiliations under the Treaty of Paris, not only touching her armed exclusion from the Black Sea, but touching those "rectifications" of her Turkish frontier whereby she is removed from the mouths of the Danube which she had gained from Suwarow's bloody siege and sacking of Ismail; and touching, also, the key of the Bosphorus and the gates of the Dardanelles.

In preparing for her opportunity it is not known to what extent Russia is now ready for active military operations on the Black Sea or for a descent by land into the Sultan's dominions. Since the Crimean war, however, it is known that she has extended and enlarged her railway communications with the Euxine; has not neglected her naval depots near the outlets of her great rivers which are discharged into that sea, and has been exceedingly active in introducing all the latest improvements into her army and navy, and that while through all the interval since 1856 her voice in the councils of Europe has been for peace, she, with an eye on France, has been industriously, systematically and constantly preparing for war. Vague rumors have been set afloat of the existence of a considerable number of formidable iron-clads and floating batteries in the shipyards of the Bug and the Dniester, ready for a descent into the Black Sea on a very short notice; but as it is hardly possible that in those inland waters Russia would undertake to construct a fleet to dispute with the navy of England the armed occupation of that sea, we conclude that, whatever may be the character and extent of the naval preparations of the Czar in that quarter, they are intended merely to assist, as far as possible, a descent of his land forces upon Constantinople.

At all events, it is evident that upon this Black Sea question Russia "means business," and that the present opportunity is very inviting. France, prostrated and helpless in the grasp of Germany, will be out of this Eastern conflict, in the event of a war, and the entente cordiale between Russia and Prussia secures the Czar on his Western frontier. Austria, looking to the line and the mouths of the Danube, will, of necessity, be an ally of England; and Italy and Spain, looking to their interests in the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal, must support, as far as they can, England, Austria and the "sick man" of Turkey. Denmark and Sweden may be drawn to the same side, and yet, with Russia relieved from all dangers on the North and the West, the Czar may prove a match, with his immense armies, for the whole coalition on the land and sea against him in the South. Nor must it be forgotten that, if Russia can have no fleet to cope with that of England in the Black Sea, she has a squadron of iron-clads in the Baltic equal, perhaps, in strength to half the available armored ships of the British navy. In short, giving all that may be asked to the probable coalition against Russia on this Eastern question, she has, in reality, so little to lose and so much to hope for from war as to balance at least the chances—peace or war.

But even while this Eastern war cloud has thus enlarged till it overshadows all Europe, the local difficulties of France, Spain and Italy are of such a nature as to divide the general attention of the civilized world. There appears now to be very little hope for the French republic or for France. The capitulation of Paris may be close at hand; and the army sent forward to its relief from the South, is, with Tours, in more imminent danger than Paris itself. King William has broadly suggested that there can be no peace without the annexation to Germany of Alsace and Lorraine, and no peace without a responsible government for France. Does he mean by this the restoration of Napoleon or his regency, or a call to the throne of one of the younger Bourbons? We cannot tell; but the capitulation and surrender of Sedan and the capitulation of Metz point to the Napoleonic dynasty. If so, and if there is peace upon this basis, we may look for another revolution in France with the retirement of the Germans.

In Spain the conservative royalists have won their game in securing a king; but the revolutionary republicans are in an ominous state of combustion. They appear to be powerless against Prim and his well-managed army; but from this very triumph of a king Prim and his party may be driven to the wall. The new King of Spain is a son of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy. The King of Italy has recently appropriated the States of the Church, including the city of Rome, and he has done this in response to the general voice of "young Italy" for Rome as her capital. The Pope has protested at every step against these sacrilegious outrages; they say he has ordered the churches within his Holy City to be closed with the entry and during the presence of King Victor, and at last, all other resources failing, the Holy Father has issued a bull involving the "major excommunication" against the aforesaid King of Italy and against all concerned in aiding and abetting him in these heretical and abominable spoiliations of the patrimony of St. Peter. This may prove "the Pope's bull against the comet," but it may prove something worse to the excommunicated parties. As the head of his Church the Pope is infallible. All good Catholics, therefore, as his followers, must support him in this excommunication of the King of Italy and the Italians—anathema marenatho. Between the infallible Pope and a fallible king the loyal Catholic must stand by the Holy Father. The King of Italy, then, and all his backers in these Roman spoiliations may soon find themselves in hot water, and in a hot fire, too; and the faithful Catholics of Spain may, perhaps, be inspired

to a revolution against this son as an accessory of an excommunicated robber of the Pope.

These things may come to pass; but, on the other hand, the Pope may be compelled to seek a place of refuge under the protection of the Queen of Protestant England in Malta, or under the wing of the Protestant King of Prussia somewhere in Germany. The bull of the Holy Father against the King of Italy and his confederates is a declaration of war and means a war with the weapons of the Church against the usurping State now in occupation of Rome. Will this war end in the quiet retirement of the Pope from his capital, or will it go on until these existing European complications, and revolutions and factions become more complicated than ever? Who can tell? We can only say that this fearful encyclical of the Pope must be considered as another added to the difficulties in the way to the pacification of Europe.

The War Situation in France.

If report speaks correctly, the battle which is to decide possibly the fate of France is now progressing. From Tours we learn that heavy cannonading was heard yesterday in Orleans, and it was thought there that a battle had taken place near Arteney. The result was believed to be favorable to the French. How this conclusion was arrived at we are unable to decide, as the report which announces the battle gives us not the slightest piece of information upon which to base any such conclusion. The German armies now in the valley of the Loire are estimated two hundred thousand strong, and this estimate is not very much exaggerated, if it is any. The Army of the Loire, and the forces co-operating with it, must also be very strong. An official report from Tours a short time ago set down the forces under General Paladines' command at three hundred thousand men. There may have been three hundred thousand men on paper, but that any such force could be brought into the field properly equipped and ready for active service we very much doubt. Paladines' army, however strong it may be, will meet in the coming struggle, or in the struggle probably now going on, the very flower of the German army, commanded by favorite generals, who have led their soldiers on to victory in every engagement in which they have been in during the present war. From this it will be seen that the odds are largely against the French. Besides, even if beaten, the Germans have large reserves to draw from, and as if to be prepared for any emergency, the German forces in the north of France are rapidly concentrating, and large bodies of troops are moving southward toward Paris and Orleans. On the French side the Army of the Loire is the hope of the nation—we might say, the forlorn hope. That destroyed, and the cause of France is lost. Such is the situation to-day as we view it.

The Immigration Convention at Indianapolis.

There does not appear to be much result from the Immigration Convention which has been in session at Indianapolis for some time past. In fact, it looks very like a dead failure. There is very little in its proceedings to give it a higher tone than a mere political and railroad machine. This is to be regretted, because the subject is really one of great moment. A good deal might have been done at this gathering of men from all quarters of the country toward a better direction of the immigrant element toward those points where industry—and the capital, too, such as it is, which the immigrant brings with him—can be best applied for the mutual interest of the country and the immigrant. The retirement of the New York delegation—provoked, it is said, by attacks upon the management of the Emigration Commission in this State—brought the Convention to a speedy and not at all amicable conclusion. The resolutions of the Convention are composed of mere generalities. There is not an original suggestion to be found in them. In short, the affair was very badly managed and proved a mere fizzle, out of which the railroad and transportation companies—who, it is said, were most interested—will probably not make much.

We want yet a perfect, good system for the protection of immigrants, but it is evidently not to be found in a convention like this in Indianapolis.

REVIVAL OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.—It is understood that President Grant's forthcoming message will recommend the passage by Congress of a law permitting the issuance of American registers to foreign built ships owned in the United States. This announcement has aroused the Eastern shipbuilders, who are actively at work endeavoring to counteract the President's recommendation. They contend that the effect of such a law would be to at once close most of the shipyards in the country and produce much distress by throwing great numbers of workmen out of employment. Representative Lynch, of Maine, has taken the shipbuilding interest in his special charge, and will, immediately upon the reassembling of Congress, press the passage of the bill for the revival of American commerce introduced by him at the last session.

NOW THAT UNCLE SAM is laboring under water for the removal of Diamond Shoal, between the South and Staten Island ferries and Governor's Island, why don't our State authorities provide some method for removing the "above water" obstructions near the canalboat tows that are constantly interfering with the transit of the ferryboats between this city and Long Island?

WALL STREET AFTER THANKSGIVING.—Wall street made a close holiday of Thanksgiving. Hence there was a general good-humored settling back to business yesterday after the relaxation and recreation of the day previous. The European complications, the session of Congress and the fresh agitation of financial questions are likely to render the winter campaign in the street a lively one.

THE THREE HAUTE (Ind.) Gazette, speaking of Gratz Brown, admires his courage, and says "he is made of the stuff out of which Presidents ought to be made." A good President should always have plenty of "grit," and that Gratz has sufficiently, we doubt not, to suit our Indiana contemporaries.

Reduce Taxation.

Why should the people of the United States be taxed so enormously? Why should they be called upon to raise a revenue of four hundred and sixty millions a year? We say four hundred and sixty millions, for that is according to the rate of the Treasury income at present, the revenue for the last quarter, ending September 30, being over a hundred and fifteen millions. Three hundred millions a year should pay all the current expenditures of the government, the interest on the debt, and leave a surplus of twenty-five millions, at least, to be applied to the liquidation of the debt. The current expenses for all the departments—war, navy, civil service, pensions and all—ought not to exceed a hundred and fifty millions. We are at peace both at home and with all the world, with the exception of some Indian wars, which need not be costly. Indian wars we have always had, and the regular army of our peace establishment is sufficient for this purpose. Nor is there any fear of any other war. The army is no longer required for reconstruing the South. If, indeed, it ever was, for that section of our country is restored and acting in peaceful harmony with the North. A large standing army is therefore unnecessary.

Admitting that we should have both a larger army and a respectable navy, in proportion to the increase of population and the growing importance of the republic among the nations of the world, these branches of the public service ought not to cost over sixty millions a year. This would leave ninety millions for the civil service, including pensions, if we reckon the total current expenditure at a hundred and fifty millions. Who will not say this ought to be sufficient? Indeed, it is too much for an economical administration of the government. It is double the amount expended ten years ago, just before the war. Add the interest on the debt, which is about one hundred and twenty-five millions, and the total revenue required to meet the demands of government is two hundred and seventy-five millions. With an income of three hundred millions the government would then have a surplus of twenty-five millions a year for the liquidation of the principal of the debt. That is all that should be asked now of the people who have spilled their blood for the Union, and who have already paid so much of the cost of the war. Is it not monstrous, then, to tax us at the rate of four hundred and sixty millions a year?

The administration boasts of having reduced the principal of the debt. What else could it do with such an enormous income? But would it not be better to boast of taking off the burdensome taxes? Would it not make more political capital, if that be its object, by relieving the people of their burdens than by paying so much of the debt as it is now paying? Besides, such a stupendous surplus revenue leads to corruption, extravagance and the employment of an army of office-holders. It tends to sap the foundation of public virtue and to demoralize the community. It leads to extravagance among the people and keeps up high prices. The manufacturers may wish to perpetuate this system of raising an enormous revenue, because it calls for a high tariff and affords them protection; but the mass of the people—the farmers, planters and all the industrious classes—are the sufferers. If Congress would reduce the taxes a hundred and fifty, or even a hundred millions a year, which the government could very well afford, the amount thus saved to the people would go to the development of the country and to increase the national wealth. The next generation, or even the people ten years hence, would be far better able to pay the principal of the debt than we are. Reduce the taxes, then, to the lowest point that an economical administration of the government and a sinking fund of twenty-five or thirty millions a year for liquidating the debt will admit. A revenue of three hundred millions ought to be amply sufficient for this. We advise General Grant, Secretary Boutwell and Congress to establish a system of financial policy in accordance with these views.

England After the Suez Canal.

It is said England is about to secure the right of property in the Suez Canal. The collapse of the imperial government of France and prostration of the resources of that country have driven M. Lesseps to England for funds to pay himself and to keep the great enterprise going. It is known that the canal does not pay simply as an investment and in a business point of view, but it is of great value to commerce, particularly to British commerce. No private company could afford to buy or keep up the canal. This could be done only by one of the great European governments from its own resources entirely or by backing a company that might purchase the work or assume the management of it. France being no longer in a situation to carry out this object, England must do it, or that magnificent work of modern science and enterprise will probably prove a failure. Apart from the political and international importance of possessing and controlling the Suez Canal, the commercial interests of England require it to be kept open and in order. In view of these considerations it is probable that the rumor is true that the British government is negotiating for a transfer of the rights and privileges of isthmus transit to itself.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.—When the American schooner Grapeshot was captured three of her crew were shot without trial for supposed intention of participating in the Cuban revolution. This fact has repeatedly fallen American citizens. A short time since the Salvador went to Cuba with arms and other evidences of the intention of those aboard to participate in the war. Being in a sinking condition all the crew escaped except five or six, who were condemned to death by a military tribunal. The English Consul interfered and they were set free and paid for their time lost in confinement. Why are we not as able and willing to protect our citizens as England? Why was the mail of our naval commander detained a week when a little English gunboat obtained hers in a few hours? It is high time the American people had demanded of their rulers some explanation of their course in reference to Spain and Cuba, and also of the contempt with which our flag is treated by Spaniards in Cuban waters.

The Cabinet Crisis in England—Peace or War?

Downing street is deeply excited over the Russo-Eastern question difficulty. The British Parliament not being in session the responsibility of advising Her Majesty the Queen as to the national policy in the crisis rests solely on the members of the Ministry. Unaided by legislative advice, this is a very serious and exceedingly grave position for Premier Gladstone. Our cable telegrams do not indicate, however, that he intends to summon Parliament in extraordinary session. That the Cabinet is not a unit on the question of peace or war, for Turkey or against Russia actively, is plain enough. The Ministers met in council in London yesterday. The session was protracted, and the discussion of the situation and general prospect carried on, no doubt, in an animated and anxious manner. The Ministers were divided in opinion, and it is quite evident that no satisfactory conclusion had been come to at the date of our latest telegram by cable. Prince Gortchakoff's note was read. There it was, it presented a solid, substantial and stubborn fact—the Treaty of Paris on the one side, and the absolute necessity of Muscovite expansion, the exigencies of a universal commerce and the imperious demands of a progressive civilization on the other. Not only was the Gortchakoff note read, but also came the knowledge of the assurance that the Czar remains firm to his first position and evinces no disposition to recede from it. Earl Granville sought an audience with the Queen, and a reconstruction, if not a resignation, of the British Cabinet was deemed inevitable. There may be a reconstruction. England can scarcely undertake the formation of a new Cabinet in the face of such a European agitation. Indeed, it is barely probable that any one of the opposition parties in Parliament is powerful enough to discharge the duties of a Ministry—able to form a new Cabinet. John Bright intimates, it is said, his intention to resign his seat in the Cabinet. We are told that he has resigned. This event may happen. The Manchester school men have nothing in common with the aristocracy in politics. Manchester does not want war. She demands foreign trade, new and old customers, industrial hands, not soldiers, and a reduction of taxation instead of a war budget. The democracy of Great Britain is a fraternal democracy; it is economic and, so long as not directly insulted in its nationality, peaceful. Russia on the Black Sea will not injure the metropolitan reformers of England, and the Treaty of Paris will not purchase one day's provisions for their children. This situation constitutes the conservatism of Europe. It may serve to avert the calamities of a new war from the homesteads of the Old World. Prussia inclines to an active sympathy with Russia, and in this is to be found a point of danger; for if the two great military Powers should really coalesce they may undertake some very serious work in the way of rectification near home and in the East. Austria predicts peace. The Hungarian Chancellor is reticent, however, even to Parliamentary inquiry. The London "Change" was panicky and the commercial world of Britain excited. Such is the situation. For war or peace?

King William's Speech to the North German Parliament.

King William has not so much as Queen Victoria been in the habit of delivering his speeches by royal commission. On this occasion, however, royalty is justified. The King, commanding the army of invasion at Versailles, cannot speak to the North German representatives assembled at Berlin. His speech by commission is, therefore, justified. It is a good speech. It justifies the war, not on the side of France, but on the side of Germany. The reasons given are good. France began the war; Germany acted on the defensive. France is beaten; Germany has won. Now that she has won, and that all Germany follows the lead of Prussia, King William, speaking for Prussia, can afford to say, "No peace without adequate compensation." "It is above all things necessary," says the King, "that we should establish a safe frontier for Germany, against the continuance by future rulers of France of desire for conquest." The same day that brings us King William's speech brings us the news that Bavaria, the greatest of the South German States, and Catholic, has signed the treaty which makes all Germany, with the exception only of the Austro-German States, a unit. Prussia, with her heel on France, and the whole German people imploring her to take them in charge, justifies all that King William says, and compels the admission that reconstructed Germany is henceforward to be the proudest Power of Europe. Austria knows her danger, and Russia is disposed to be conciliatory. With the Prussian King—the future Emperor of restored Germany—at the gates of Paris, the "national idea" may well be said to be near "its full realization." In modern times—we mean in the last three hundred years—no position so proud has been occupied by any monarch. King William and Bismarck will live in history as the saviors of Germany and the benefactors of mankind.

SENATOR CAMERON returned to Washington yesterday from his pilgrimage to Georgia. The Pennsylvania Senator is one of our shrewdest politicians, and, observing the unfavorable aspect of affairs in Georgia, concluded to give the republicans in that State the benefit of his experience. The Senator has evidently "fixed things" in the interest of his party. He returns bringing words of cheer for the radicals, and thinks that with a full vote his party will carry the State. In order to prevent intimidation of the colored voters and to insure a fair election he considers the presence of federal troops absolutely necessary. Governor Bullock endorses Senator Cameron's views, especially as regards the necessity for troops. The Governor, however, is in training for the United States Senate, hence his particular anxiety for a "fair election" and radical success.

HOW TO END THE WAR.—The Boston women have solved the problem of how to end the war. They propose to talk it down. Women's tongues have many times worked wonders; but as few fair Habites understand French and German their efforts in the present combat will be comparatively fruitless.

The Dothroned Emperor of France.

History, in reproducing itself, as it sometimes does with marvellous exactitude of detail, still finds new forms adapted to each epoch. The splendid captivity of Napoleon III. at the palatial residence of Wilhelmshöhe—which some have ventured to call the Versailles of Germany—irresistibly reminds us of the detention of the first Emperor of his name during the period that preceded his exile to Elba, and afterward to St. Helena. But the surroundings and circumstances of the time are greatly modified. Napoleon I. came into power riding high upon the tidal wave of popular commotion that followed the great moral and political earthquake of 1792, which shook down the feudal system and the throne of Louis XVI, established the first French republic and assembled the National Convention. This preliminary shock to the old settled monarchical scheme of Europe came on the 4th of May, 1789, when the States General, after a sleep that seemed like death, of one hundred and seventy-five years, was summoned to meet at Versailles. In less than four years from that date the supremacy of the Bourbons had been overthrown, and the gentle monarch whose hard fate it was to expiate the offences of his predecessors had been guillotined. In six years more chaos had settled into government and Napoleon was appointed First Consul. Ere five years had been added to the last the same man, covered with both civic and military glory, had been proclaimed Emperor of France. Thus, between May 4, 1789, and May 18, 1804—a lapse of about fifteen years—the whole face of European politics had been transformed, and an obscure lieutenant of artillery had risen to the proudest eminence in the world, not as its greatest living soldier merely, but as its most illustrious and most powerful crowned head.

Some of the circumstances that preceded the rise of Napoleon III. resembled those just narrated, but the starting point of the latter monarch was far more exalted and advantageous. Even in exile and poverty he was a prince, with the halo of the Napoleonic glory hovering about him. No long and perilous services in the field and no dazzling achievements in council were required of him. He was elected to the French Assembly, and afterwards to the Presidency of the republic, on the prestige of his family name in 1848, and from that position to the coup d'etat of December 2, 1851, and the election as Emperor on December 2, 1852, he had but a step to make with all the hopes of the army, the Church and the moneyed classes centering upon him as "the saviour of society." From the hour when he became, indeed, the ruler of France he followed, as nearly as the altered time and the more educated minds of men would permit, the "Napoleonic ideas" of which his uncle had been the originator, and which he had personally endeavored to explain in his celebrated work on the "Idées Napoléoniennes." The very life and soul of those was the enforcement of the Napoleonic code as the basis of French social organization under the new régime, and the most succinct and striking defence of that able combination of ancient and modern law we derive from the language of the first Emperor himself. It embraces, moreover, an exposition of the principles and aims of the Napoleonic government and reasons for its downfall which, by here and there transposing terms, will throw light upon the catastrophe that has overwhelmed it in 1870 as it did in 1815. The great soldier's view of Washington will also be found singularly apposite to the opinions of Napoleon III. concerning America, as uttered the other day through the columns of the HERALD.

My one code, said Napoleon to his friend Las Cases, at St. Helena, has done more good in France than the mass of all the laws that preceded me. Under my reign crimes were rapidly decreasing, while among our neighbors, the English, they increased in a frightful manner. And that is enough to pronounce definitely on the respective administrations.

This positive assertion of Napoleon is amply borne out by the full and exact statistics given by Montrevel in his "Situation de l'Angleterre," from which we extract the following concise tabular statement:—

	FRANCE.	ENGLAND.
	Inhabit. Contained in 1801.	Inhabit. Contained in 1801.
1801.....	34,000,000	882
1861.....	42,000,000	392
1871.....	42,000,000	392

The reader will be impressed by the astonishing decrease of condemnations in France, especially when he contrasts it with the heavy increase of her population in ten years, while in England, on the other hand, with but a single million added to her numerical total during the decade, the number of condemnations, enormous as it was at the outset, almost doubled. But the inspiration for these excellent ideas of government the Emperor frankly ascribes to the example of the United States, of which his successor, Napoleon III., has, through our columns, expressed such high appreciation. And see in the United States, says Napoleon I. to his biographer, how, without effort, everything prospers; how happy and peaceful everything is there! It is in reality the public will and interests that govern. Put the same system at war with the wishes—the interests of all—and you would immediately see what confusion and what increase of crimes would ensue. Arrived at power I should, according to the American ideas, have become a Washington; the words cost nothing, and surely those who pronounced them with such facility did so without comprehending either times or places, men or things. Had I been in America I would willingly have been a Washington, and I do not see how it would have been reasonably possible for me to have done otherwise. * * * For me, personally, I could have been nothing in Europe but a crowned Washington. It was not in a congress of kings, in the midst of kings conquered or mastered, that I could become such. Then and there alone I could show with effect his moderation, his sagacity, his wisdom. I could not reasonably reach that position excepting through universal dictatorship. To that I aspired. Do they make me out a criminal for doing so? Will they think that it was beyond human power to have laid such control aside again. Sylla, although gorged with crimes, dared to abdicate, even although pursued by public execration. What motive would have been strong enough to stop me? I, who had naught but blessings to